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EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE

Patent Abstracts of Japan

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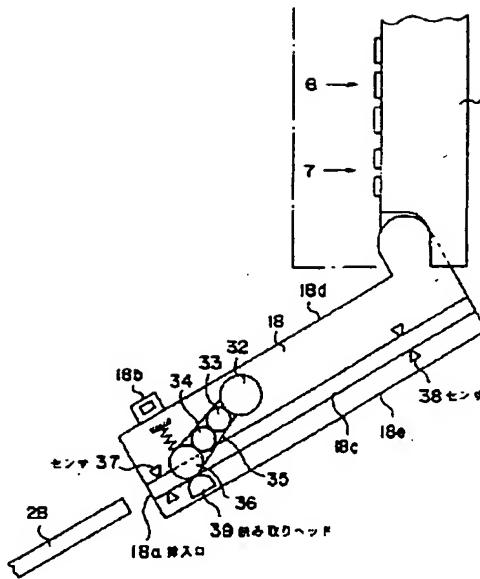
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APPLICANT : DAINI DENDEN KK;

INVENTOR : MOROHASHI TOMOO;

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TITLE : TELEPHONE TERMINAL
REGISTRATION METHOD
REGISTERING CARD NUMBER AS
TELEPHONE NUMBER,
COMMUNICATION METHOD USING
CARD NUMBER FOR TELEPHONE
NUMBER AND ITS TELEPHONE
TERMINAL EQUIPMENT



ABSTRACT : PURPOSE: To provide a mobile telephone terminal equipment registration method utilizing a card number such as a credit card and registering the number as a communication terminal equipment number.

CONSTITUTION: A guide path 18c to which a credit card 28 is inserted is provided inside a cover 18 and a sensor 37 sensing it when the card 28 is inserted and a sensor 38 sensing the end of insertion to a card reader are arranged in the vicinity of an insertion port 18a of the path 18c. A read head 39 reading the number of the card 28 is provided in the vicinity of the sensor 37 and a feed roller 36 having a pressure property to feed the card 28 is provided to a pressure plate 35 of the head 39.

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⑫

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

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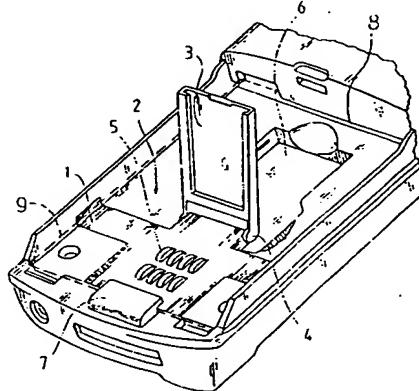
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⑲ Memory module reader suitable for a radio telephone.

⑳ A dual SIM (Subscriber Identity Module) card reader for use in GSM (Global System for Mobile Communications) telephones, comprises a compartment (2) for receiving a first type of SIM card, and a hinged member (3) for receiving a second type of SIM card. The hinged member (3) can be moved between a card-reading position in which it blocks insertion of a SIM card into the compartment (2), and a card-storage position in which a SIM card inserted into the compartment (2) overlies the member (3). A recess (6) is provided adjacent the compartment (2) to accommodate the hinged member (3) in the card-storage position.



EP 0 556 970 A1

The present invention relates to a memory module reader for a radiotelephone.

As used in the present context, the term "memory module" includes a data card (such as a smart card (IC card) or a magnetic card), and other forms of package enclosing or carrying a memory device. The data card may be a passive memory card, i.e. essentially a read only memory (ROM), or an active processor card, i.e. capable of processing information internally within the card.

It is known in the field of cellular radio telephones, for example, to use a memory module such as a data card which may be removably inserted into the telephone. Data, such as identity information, is read from the inserted card and used in the subsequent operation of the telephone. By way of example European Patent Application EP-A-0,369,110 discloses a mobile radio telephone having a handset into which a data card storing subscriber-related information is insertable for transferring information from the data card to the working memory of the telephone.

The data card may be, for example, a so-called "smart-card" which is similar in size to a conventional plastic credit card and which includes a memory implemented as an integrated circuit device, commonly referred to as a "chip", in which information is stored. For this reason such cards are also often known as "chip cards".

In addition to subscriber identity information, such as the subscriber telephone number, and personal identification number (PIN), the smart card may store for example, call charge information (i.e. a charge meter), a telephone number index, or false PIN entries. As memory capacity expands in smaller chip sizes, more applications can be implemented on one smart card. Accordingly, it is envisaged that in future multipurpose smart cards will cover an even wider range of applications than personal identification and data storage services.

Indeed, in modern telecommunication systems, the applications for smart cards is expanding. One such application in this field is the so-called subscriber identity module (SIM) proposed for the pan-European digital cellular radio telephone system known as GSM (Groupe Spéciale Mobile). For more information about the SIM proposed for GSM, reference is invited to the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) Recommendation GSM 11.11 which describes the technical SIM specifications and Recommendations GSM 02.17 for the functional characteristics of the SIM.

There are currently two different mechanical standards proposed for the GSM SIM card and it is probable that a third will evolve. The functionality of the SIM is the same for all sizes, it is essentially that the physical dimensions are different. At present the two standards are (a) a credit card size

SIM, and (b) a plug-in SIM about 20mm x 25mm. The proposed third standard is likely to be a mid-sized SIM about half the size of a regular credit card. The rationale behind the different sizes is that the credit card size is perceived as a convenient size for the user from a practical standpoint. However, the credit card size is relatively large, and smaller card sizes are needed as miniaturization continues to drive down the overall size of the terminal (i.e. the radio telephone unit itself). The plug-in SIM is intended to be semi-permanently installed in the cellular telephone.

In future it is envisaged that compatibility problems are likely to arise when several different sizes of SIM are in wide use, because the SIM receiving device in a particular terminal will generally be designed to accept only one SIM type.

Generally a separate reader is used for each SIM type and so an auxiliary reading device is usually needed for the second card reader, as disclosed for example in our co-pending (as yet unpublished) British patent application no. 9216475 (our ref: PAT 92010).

EP-A-0,494,503 discloses a card reader for a single data card, in which the card-receiving compartment is pivotally mounted on a main body portion of the card reader.

EP-A-0,522,762 discloses a telephone in which a smart card or a plug-in SIM is accommodated in a compartment which is concealed, and so closed, by the battery pack.

According to the present invention there is provided a memory module reader for a radiotelephone, comprising in a common chassis first means for removably receiving a memory module, and second means for removably receiving a memory module, the second receiving means being movable between a module-reading position and a module-storage position.

A reader in accordance with the invention has the advantage that it can accept two memory modules in the same device. Nevertheless the reader can be implemented in a relatively simple and compact manner.

In a specific embodiment the first and second receiving means are adapted to receive different types of memory module respectively. For example, in a GSM telephone, the first receiving means may be adapted to receive a credit-card size SIM, and the second receiving means may be adapted to receive a smaller plug-in type SIM.

In a preferred embodiment the second receiving means blocks insertion of a memory module into the first receiving means when the second receiving means is in the module-reading position. On the other hand, a module may be inserted into the first receiving means when the second receiving means is moved to the module-storage posi-

tion. Suitably the first receiving means comprises a compartment, and the second receiving means is pivotally mounted for movement in the compartment. A recess may be provided which accommodates the second receiving means outside the compartment when the second receiving means is in the module-storage position. Thus the compartment may be configured to accommodate a memory module in a position overlying the recess when the second receiving means is in the module-storage position.

In the preferred embodiment a common set of electrical terminals are located in the reader to connect electrically with (a) a memory module present in the first receiving means when the second receiving means is in the module storage position, and (b) a memory module present in the second receiving means when the second receiving means is in the module reading position.

An embodiment of the invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

The single Figure is a perspective view of part of a telephone incorporating a SIM card reader in accordance with the present invention.

The card reader 1 is incorporated in the lower portion of the chassis of a GSM handportable telephone, only part of which is shown in the drawing, adjacent the area where a battery pack (not shown) is intended to be attached to the telephone.

The card reader 1 includes a compartment 2 for accommodating a larger, credit-card sized SIM card. The position of the larger SIM card, when it is in the card-reading position, is depicted by the broken line labelled 9 in the Figure. One edge of the larger SIM card is located in a slot 8 in the main body of the telephone, and the opposite edge of the SIM card abuts a resiliently biased retaining member 7 which has a lip extending on the upper side to hold the SIM card in place. The other two (longer) edges of the SIM card fit between the projecting side walls of the main housing of the telephone bounding the compartment 2.

When the larger SIM card is in the operative (card reading) position shown, a set of electrical terminals 5 in the bottom of compartment 2 connects electrically with complementary contact pads provided on the SIM card to enable information stored therein to be read from the card.

The larger SIM card may be removed by drawing back the resiliently biased retaining member 7 which returns to its original position when the card has been removed.

A flap-like member 3 having side and end retaining walls has a generally open front and an open top end into which can be slideably inserted a plug-in type SIM card (not shown).

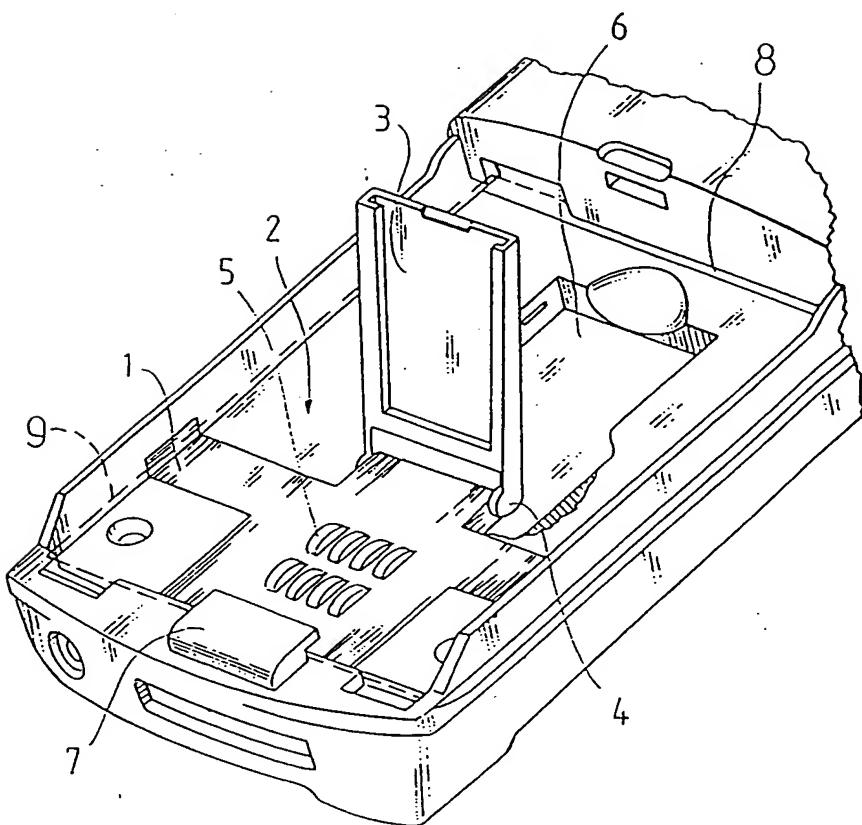
The plug-in SIM-card holder 3 is pivotally mounted at the bottom of the compartment 2 by means of a hinge 4. When the larger SIM card is not present in the compartment 2, the member 3 can be raised to a generally upright position (shown in the drawing) to facilitate insertion or removal of the plug-in SIM card. With the plug-in SIM card in place, the member 3 can be swung forward until the set of contact terminals 5 in the bottom of the compartment 2 connects electrically with complementary contact pads on the plug-in SIM card, thus enabling information to be read from the card. In this position the outer end of member 3 engages under the lip of the retaining member 7 which acts to hold the member 7 in the card-reading position. By releasing the spring-biased retaining member 7, the SIM card holder 3 can be pivoted through 180° to a card storage position in which is accommodated in a recess 6 provided at the bottom of the compartment 2. In this position the member 7 lies wholly outside the compartment 2, so that a larger credit card sized SIM card can be inserted into the card-receiving compartment 2. A thumb notch is present adjacent the recess 6 allowing better access to the card holder 3 so that it can be raised easily for card-insertion or removal, or for returning the card holder 3 to the card reading position. It will be evident that when the card holder 3 is in the card-reading position it extends into the compartment 2 in such manner as to prevent the insertion of a large credit card sized SIM card. Hence only one SIM card may be operative at a given time. However, when it is desired to insert a credit card sized SIM card the smaller plug-in SIM card does not have to be removed completely, but may simply be pivoted into the storage position.

In the embodiment depicted here the compartment 2 and the recess 6 lie adjacent the portion of the telephone which receives the battery pack in such manner that when a battery pack is attached to the telephone it acts to conceal both the compartment 2 and the recess 6. It is therefore necessary to remove the battery pack before a SIM card may be inserted or removed, and to allow the card holder 3 to be moved into different positions. In other words, it is not possible to change the SIM card while a battery pack is attached to the telephone.

In view of the foregoing description it will be evident to a person skilled in the art that various modifications may be made within the scope of the present invention. For example the card holder 3 may be slideably, rather than pivotally mounted, on the chassis of the telephone.

Claims

1. A memory module reader for a radiotelephone, comprising in a common chassis first means for removably receiving a memory module, and second means for removably receiving a memory module, the second receiving means being movable between a module-reading position and a module-storage position.
2. A memory module reader as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first receiving means is adapted to receive a memory module of one type, and the second receiving means is adapted to receive a memory module of a different type.
3. A memory module reader as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2, wherein in the module-reading position the second receiving means blocks insertion of a memory module into the first receiving means.
4. A memory module reader as claimed in any of the preceding claims, wherein the second receiving means is movable to a further position between the module-reading position and the module-storage position, at which further position a memory module may be inserted or removed from the second receiving means.
5. A memory module reader as claimed in any of the preceding claims, wherein the first receiving means comprises a compartment, and the second receiving means is pivotally mounted for movement in the compartment.
6. A memory module reader as claimed in claim 6, including a recess which accommodates the second receiving means outside the compartment when the second receiving means is in the module-storage position.
7. A memory module reader, as claimed in claim 6, wherein the compartment is adapted to accommodate a memory module in a position overlying the recess when the second receiving means is in the module-storage position.
8. A memory module reader, as claimed in any of the preceding claims, including a common set of electrical terminals located to connect electrically (a) a memory module present in the first receiving means when the second receiving means is in the module-storage position, and (b) a memory module present in the second receiving means when the second receiving means is in the module-reading position.
9. A memory module reader, as claimed in any of the preceding claims, including a releasable latch for holding the second receiving means in the module-reading position.
10. A memory module reader as claimed in claim 9, wherein the releasable latch comprises means which abut a memory module present in the first receiving means.





European Patent
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 93 30 0733

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. CL.5)
A	DE-U-9 102 943 (SIEMENS) * the whole document *	1-10	H04B1/38 H04M1/02
A	EP-A-0 276 403 (SIEMENS) * figures *	1-10	
TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. CL.5)			
H04B H04M H04Q			
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
THE HAGUE	13 MAY 1993	GOULDING C.A.	
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons A : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : eco-written disclosure P : intermediate document			